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RUBBER STAMPS
AND
STEREOTYPES

AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

NIGHT WI' BURNS

Celebrating the Scotch Poet's
Birthday.

SWELL BANQUET AT ARLINGTON

Robert Catton Makes an
Appropriate Response.

Fitting Ceremonies in Honor of
the Great Poet—Some Bits
of History.

"All honor to the immortal Scottish
bard, Robert Burns," was the one
thought that animated the hearts of
the members of the Thistle Club as
they gathered around the banquet ta-
ble in the Arlington Hotel last night,
a table that was decorated and sup-
plied with all the dainties by Thomas
Krouse, the proprietor of the hotel.

Not less than 40 sat down, and among
the number were members of kindred
clubs, friends and others.

Before beginning Chieftain White
made a few remarks, saying that the
banquet had been designed in the first
place, for the celebration of the anni-
versary of the birthday of the im-
mortal Scotch bard, Robert Burns, and
second, to promote the sociability of
the members of the club and kindred
clubs, together with their friends.

The banquet finished, Chieftain
White arose, and in the capacity of
toastmaster, announced the first toast
of the evening, Robert Burns. Mr.
Robert Catton responded to this in the
following excellent speech, which held
the attention of all to the end and
brought forth rounds of merited ap-
plause:

"Brother Scots and Gentlemen:
"Allow me to express my sense of
the honor done me by the Thistle Club
in asking me to respond to this toast.
In doing so I would ask your indul-
gence if I read to you a few reflections
I have put together instead of trying
to make a speech. I never did make a
speech, and the chances are I never
will—but, that's neither here nor there.
"I have asked myself the question,
and I now ask you: Why is it that all
over the world, on this evening, where-
ver there are two or three Scotsmen
gathered together, the day is recognized
as a red-letter day, and the immortal
memory of Robert Burns honored in
some way? From the elaborate cele-
brations of the Burns Clubs of our na-
tive land to the simple, but no less sin-
cere, 'Night wi' Burns' in the backwoods
of America, the bush of Australia, the
jungle of India, or, let us say, among
the cane fields of Hawaii.

"The question may be answered by
one word—Love. We love Scotland,
and we love Burns, because Scotland
was so very dear to him. He says:
"A wish, that to my latest hour
Will strongly heave my breast—
That I for pure auld Scotland's
sake,
Some useful plan or book could
make,
Or sing a song at least."

"But it would be doing very scant
justice to Burns and to his countless
admirers who never saw Scotland to
infer that it was only, though it may
have been chiefly, Scotland that he
loved. His heart was big enough to
include everything and everybody, the
"wee sleekit, cowrin, tim'rous beastie,"
the field mouse, whose nest he turned
over with the plow; poor Maillie, his
pet sheep, strangled w' that vile wan-
chance thing, a rope; the wounded
hare, the banks and braes o' bonnie
Doon. His epistles to his friends, Ran-
kine, Lapraik, Henderson and the rest
—and how he loved and valued them.
Take the following from 'A Winter
Night,' as illustrating at the same
time Burns' sympathy and his power
of description:

"I thought me on the ourie cattle,
Or silly sheep, wha' bide this brattle,
O' winter war,
And through the drift, deep lairrig
sprattle
Beneath a scawr,
Ilk happing bird, wee helpless
thing,
Mat in the merry months o' spring,
Delegated me to hear thee sing.
What comes o' thee?
Whan wilt thou cower thy chitter-
ling wing
An' close thy e'e?"

"The very devil himself, instead of
being cursed and damned, is treated to
a dissertation on his misdeeds, re-
monstrated with, and taken leave of
in that verse with which you are all
familiar:

"But fare ye weel, auld Nickie-ben,
Gin ye wad tak a thocht an' men!
Ye abillius micht, I dinna ken,
Still hae a stake.
I'd wae to think o' ye black den
E'en for yer sake."

"This may be carrying sympathy
beyond the bounds, but the humor of

that passage has never been surpassed
that I know of.

"No man in whose heart filial love
and the love of his neighbor had not
a very large place could have written
the Cotter's Saturday Night, and as
we all know Burns 'dearly loved the
lasses o'.' That is why he wrote the
best love songs that ever have been
written. As Carlyle says of his songs
generally:
"They do not affect to be set to music,
but they actually and in themselves are
music."

"As Burns' heart was big enough, so
was his genius comprehensive enough
to embrace and illustrate all subjects,
and that is just why he was a real
poet, which means a true poet, for
verse that is not true, that does not
set nature face to face without coat
and without affectation may be fault-
less as rhyme, but it is not poetry and
is doomed to oblivion.

"It is his intimacy with and thorough
understanding of nature that enables
Burns to reach all hearts. He does
not stand apart and tell how the Cot-
ter's Halloween is celebrated or what
happened when 'Willie brewed a peck
o' malt.' He actually sees it all and is
taking part as he writes in the devo-
tions, the frolic, or the conviviality,
and so enables the reader to picture it
to himself and see it, too, and enjoy it.

"Scotland has produced many emi-
nent men whom she delights to honor,
but none other, I think, at once so lov-
ing and so gifted as Robert Burns, her
favorite son. His big heart sympa-
thized with all sorts and conditions of
men, from the Earl of Glencairn to the
jolly beggars, and his splendid genius
enabled him to express that sympathy
so as to reach all men's hearts; that, I
take it, is why all sorts and conditions
of men unite to do honor to his mem-
ory on the 25th of January.

"There are many sides to Burns' lit-
erary work. I have briefly sketched
what I think is the great feature of it,
and shall not attempt anything
further in that direction.
"I should like, however, to say a few
words about the man, and let me say at
once, and I take the liberty of saying
it on behalf of the Thistle Club, that
we are not met here tonight to apolo-
gize, in the slightest measure, for Robert
Burns.

"No doubt, there is still a remnant
of the 'uncivilized' that think or affect
to think that the celebration of his
birthday might with advantage be left
alone; that his was not a good exam-
ple; that he was this, and that the
next thing—and by no means worthy
of being 'celebrated.' Burns being
mortal, was not perfect, but with all
his imperfections we are proud of him,
and let me say that it took just the
sort of man that Burns was to do what
he did and place him on all but the
very highest pinnacle of literary fame.

"We may regret the rantin' roarin'
episodes, the pints o' wine and gowden
locks, but we must admit that it took
them all to produce 'Auld Lang Syne'
'and Magnum's Awa,' as well as 'Tam
O' Shanter' and the 'Lad That Was
Born in Kyle.'

"He'll hae misfortunes great and sma'
But aye a heart aboon them a';
He'll be a credit till us a'
We'll a' be proud o' Robin."

William Love, with his violin, set
the hearts of the Scots tingling by the
rendition of some popular Scottish airs.
George Smithies presided at the piano.
Mr. J. Stewart praised the name of
Robert Burns in a highly appreciated
poem composed by himself.

The toast, "Scotland," was responded
to by Thomas Black. He spoke of
the honor of being born in Scotland,
and of what that country had done to
put England in the high position she
now holds. He then dwelt upon some
of the great men that bonnie land had
produced—Hugh Miller, the great ge-
ologist; James Watt, the inventor of
the steam engine; Walter Scott, Thom-
as Carlyle, Robert Burns, and others,
forming a galaxy of poets; and David
Livingstone and Mungo Parke who
have figured so prominently as travel-
ers.

In speaking of the Scotch people Mr.
Black dwelt upon their integrity, the
temperance of their natures and their
"stiktuivness."
"My Love is Like the Red, Red
Rose," sung by Thomas McMillan and
joined in the chorus by all present,
was a bright in the evening's proceed-
ings.

Mr. George Dall gave a recitation of
"Tam O' Shanter," which for ex-
pression and excellence of delivery
could not have been surpassed.
Then came Mr. David Macrae with
an excellent baritone voice, singing
that good old Scotch air "There Was
a Lad Who Was Born in Kyle."

"The Land We Live In" was respon-
ded to by Chieftain White himself, the
one who had been chosen to fill that
place being absent. The speaker said
that if people here only minded their
own business the country would be a
first-rate one in which to live.
James Stewart recited "The Laird o'
Cockpen," and then came another
song, "Bruce's Address at Bannock-
burn," by Thomas McMillan.

Mr. W. Rowe, president of the Sons
of St. George, answered to the toast,
"Kindred Societies."

"Goe Bring To Me a Pint of Wine"
was sung in a fine tenor voice by Wil-
liam Dixon.

George Smithies sang "Juanita," af-
ter which Colonel Moore, a visitor,
made a few remarks, and paid a fitting
tribute to the memory of Robert Burns.

"Lying On a Foreign Shore, Or the
Immigrant's Farewell" was sung by
George Lindsay. This was followed by
another song, "Be Kind to the Old
Folks," by Thomas Smith.

Mr. William Love played some fa-
miliar spirited Irish airs, after which
Mr. G. Wilson responded to the toast,
"Absent Members." William Dixon

sang another song, and there came
that rousing air, "Sandy Macfarland,"
by David Macrae with a hearty chorus
by all.

"The Press" was responded to by C.
Girdler of the Independent.

"The Wild Rover" was the song Mr.
G. Turner chose with which to please
those present.
After A. Stoddard had sung "The
Lass with the Rooden Plide," a vote
of thanks was tendered Chieftain
White for the part he had played in the
success of the evening, and then,
with the singing of "Auld Lang Syne"
the merry throng broke up, feeling
that a most enjoyable and profitable
time had been spent.

COURT MATTERS.

Waterhouse Executors Discharged
Mrs. Dimond Sues for Alimony.

A decision in the appeal case en-
titled H. Lose, assignee in bankruptcy
of M. S. Levy, vs. Theo. H. Davies &
Co., was the only thing of interest
in the higher courts yesterday. In this
matter the Supreme Court reserves the
decision and decree of the Circuit
Judge, and declares the mortgage to
be in full effect. In defining that pos-
ition, the court says that both Davies
& Co. and Schmidt & Son were ignor-
ant of the insolvency of Levy, there-
fore neither could be held responsible
in the issue. Judge A. S. Hartwell for
plaintiff; Thurston & Stanley for de-
fendants.

Carl Klemme has been adjudged a
bankrupt, and Friday next has been
set as the day for proving claims and
electing an assignee. Thurston &
Stanley for voluntary bankrupt.

J. O. Carter, administrator of the
estate of the late Henri G. McGrew,
has filed his final accounts together
with a petition for allowance and dis-
charge. He asks to be allowed \$1169.74
and charges himself \$8032.27. Friday,
February 26, is appointed as the time
for hearing said petition and accounts.

In the matter of the estate of the
late John Waterhouse an order was
issued by Judge Perry out of the
Circuit Court discharging the execu-
tors, Henry and William Waterhouse,
from such trust and all further re-
sponsibility in respect of their ac-
counts as such executors.

The court has discharged David
Dayton from further responsibility as
Administrator of the estate of the late
James Donnelly. In his final account
the Administrator charges himself
with \$205.50 and credits \$123.30, leav-
ing a balance of \$76.20.

John M. Dowsett of Honolulu has
been appointed trustee of the estate of
the late H. W. Mist, in place of
George B. Pennell and Rev. James
H. Stuart, the persons named in the
will.

J. E. Grossman has been appointed
Administrator of the estate of the late
J. H. Distelrath of Oahu, Hawaii, under
\$1000 bonds. A fee of \$15 was allowed
the commissioner by the court.

The matter of Magoon vs. Ahmi was
before Judge Carter again Monday
morning. Argument was finished and
the case was submitted.

Carrie H. Dimond filed late yester-
day in Chambers a motion for reason-
able alimony and the sum of \$250 for
counsel fees. The motion will be
heard this morning.

HAGEY INSTITUTE.

Five Incorporators Secured Yes-
terday by Alex. Young.

The five persons necessary to incor-
porate the Hagey Institute in Hono-
lulu were secured yesterday through
the personal efforts of Alexander
Young, who has taken a deep interest
in the matter. They will be: W. R.
Castle, F. J. Lowrey, John Ena, P. C.
Jones and Alexander Young. The lat-
est gentleman was seen last night, and
stated that the articles of incorpora-
tion were being drawn up by Mr. Cas-
tle.

"The capital stock," he said, "will be
\$25,000 (not \$50,000, as stated), and
there will be provisions made to in-
crease it to \$100,000, if required, in the
future. The shares will be \$10 each,
so that people of moderate means may
become interested. Your paper quoted
me as saying the shares would be \$100,
which was a mistake. Another thing:
In speaking of the surplus profits be-
ing used to pay for the treatment of
men who wish to take, but who can-
not afford to pay for the treatment,
your reporter makes me say: 'Upon
this basis we will work, and hope to
carry the greatest good to the largest
number of our citizens.' The inference
from this remark is that the largest
number of our citizens are candidates
for the cure. What I wished to imply
was that by creating a surplus fund
out of which intemperate people could
be treated, the institute would be able
to accomplish a greater good to a lar-
ger number of people of this class than
if it was left to them, individually, to
pay for the treatment."

Mr. Young said the plans were not
fully matured as to accommodations,
and nothing would be definitely set-
tled in that respect until the company
was incorporated.

To Cure Tuberculosis.

The following telegram from Lon-
don will prove an interesting item of
news to the medical fraternity, in con-
nection with the reported spreading of
tuberculosis among the cattle and
horses of this island, and if true, is a
great discovery:

"London, Jan. 25th.—The Daily News
has a dispatch from Berlin which re-
ports that Dr. Niemann, the well-
known bacteriologist, discovered a new
cure for tuberculosis, being the serum
from a nanny goat's blood mixed with
the bacilli of the disease."

PIGEON SERVICE

Suggestions for More Rapid Com-
munication.

REQUIRES CAREFUL TRAINING

One Station Only Requir-
ed on Each Island.

Messages From Hawaii and Re-
turn in Ten Hours—Sugges-
tions for Training.

Since the Franco-German war of
1871, the military and naval authori-
ties of Europe have been perfecting
the use of carrier pigeons in time of
war, and also for commercial purposes
in times of peace. The naval authori-
ties of the United States are also fol-
lowing their example.

The use of these birds, during the
siege of Paris was a remarkable suc-
cess, both in sending and receiving
messages. The dispatches were re-
duced five hundred times by means of
photography, on films of collodion, so
that tissue paper two inches long and
one and one-fourth of an inch wide,
held 2,500 messages, of twenty words
each. That is, one bird carried 30,000
messages. And on one occasion a sin-
gle bird carried 40,000 messages. These
were enclosed in a goose quill one and
three-fourths of an inch in length.

It is believed by many who have
not studied the subject, that the birds
will not cross bodies of water. Some
experiments in sending them over the
inter-island channels, have failed. But
it is quite clear that this was owing
to a failure to train them properly.
This will be seen from the many
most successful over-the-sea flights in
many places. In a recent number of
the "Proceedings of the Naval Insti-
tute," Prof. Henri Marlon of Ann-
apolis gives much information on the
subject. He has charge of the govern-
ment stations for this service, which
is now being rapidly extended.

The French military and naval car-
rier pigeon service is maintained at
a cost of 100,000 francs annually. At
Cherbourg 500 birds are kept; at Brest
600; at Lorient 500; at Rochfort 500; at
Toulon 1000, and 500 in Paris.

In 1885, La Petite Journal, of Paris,
expended \$5000 in experiments with
birds. The steamer Manoubia was
chartered, and 4500 pigeons were taken
to sea, after being ten days. At a dis-
tance of 91 miles from land, 500 were
set free. None of them returned to
the vessel. At 125 miles, 1600 were
set free in a wind and rain storm.
Only one returned. At 137 and 1/2
miles, 600 were set free, and one re-
turned. At 312 miles, 1500 were set
free and only twelve returned. Nor
were they sea sick at any time. The
first prize, offered by the President of
the French republic was awarded to
a bird from Tours, which made 465
miles, 312 of which was by water, in
15 hours and 12 minutes. This speed
was at the rate of 30 and 1/2 miles per
hour. The birds set free at a distance
of 312 miles, made from 25 to 30 miles
per hour. (At this rate a message
could be carried from Kauai to Ma-
hukona, Hawaii, a distance of 250 miles
in about five hours.) The French have
also a sea service between Toulon
and Corsica, and a new service be-
tween Algiers and Marseilles is now
being constructed, a distance of 480
miles across the sea, (being nearly
twice the distance from Kauai to Ha-
waii.) There is also a pigeon service
between the islands of Reunion and
Mauritius, a distance of 120 miles. In
Italy there is a service between Mad-
dalena and Rome, a distance of 170
miles of which 150 miles is across the
sea. There is also the Napoli-Cat-
tara (Sardinia) service, a distance of
124 miles across the sea. Captain Ma-
tragliola of the Italian army has trained
birds to carry messages back and
forth between Civita Vecchia and Rome
a distance of 60 miles. Heretofore
birds would fly but one way, towards
home.

The Spaniards have an excellent ser-
vice across the Straits of Gibraltar. It
is used to prevent smuggling. The
Portuguese, the Austrians, and the
Russians, are promoting this service.
The German government offers prizes
to 400 societies, who are training birds.
The English Admiralty have establish-
ed a station at Portsmouth, where 300
birds are kept, and the war ships are
taking them to sea.

The people of Belgium are especial-
ly fond of flying the homing pigeon;
as a matter of pure sport. Formerly,
the flying distance was not over 80
miles. It has now greatly increased.
The Society Colombophile, of Ant-
werp, sends as many as 3000 birds at
one time, in a special car to the south
of France, a distance of 500 miles,
where they are released, and there is
intense interest in the fastest records.
The best birds in Europe are found in
Belgium.

Within the last few years, some at-
tention has been paid to this sport in
the United States, and great improve-
ment has been made in speed. In

1880, it was considered extraordinary
when a bird flew from Columbus, Ohio,
to New York in one day, a distance of
500 miles. Now there is a large num-
ber of "500 miles a day" birds. In
1894, a bird made 500 miles in one day,
at the rate of 430 feet per minute or
nearly a mile per minute. In the same
year a bird made over a mile a minute
for the distance of 200 miles. Major
Howard A. Giddings states in "Out-
ing" that a bird was released from the
steamer Waesland, at 1 p. m. at a dis-
tance of 300 miles from land, and
reached home the same evening. Birds
bred at the Naval Academy at Anna-
polis, have made 40 miles an hour for
100 miles. General Greeley of the Sig-
nal Service, states that the birds read-
ily fly from Havana to the Key-Weat
barracks, a distance of over a hundred
miles across the water. In recent
competition, birds have flown from
Pensacola to Philadelphia, a distance
of 1000 miles.

The navy department at Washing-
ton, is now so well satisfied of the
value of this service, that it has estab-
lished a number of stations, and dove
cotes have been put on the war ships
New York and the Constellation.
As the first cost of a cable line be-
tween the islands would be not far
from \$300,000, and it would be neces-
sary to keep a vessel for repairing, the
question may be raised why a pigeon
service would not meet the demand
for quick despatch. How many "rush
messages" a week would be required?
How often would a shorter time from
any one point to another than five
hours be necessary? A message from
any one point in the islands to another
could be sent and answer received
within ten hours.

Several experts in the breeding and
flying of birds on the Pacific coast,
have considered the subject of inter-
island pigeon service, and they de-
clare that it is uncommonly easy to
establish it. The conditions are in
every way favorable, and the water
distances are far less than those in
Europe, as appears from the facts cited.
One station on each island would be
sufficient. One at Nawiliwili, Kauai,
one at Honolulu, one at Wailuku or
Kahului, and one at Mahukona. All
of these would work in connection
with the telephones. At first, a mes-
sage from Hawaii to Honolulu, would
be carried by one bird to Kauai, and
be carried by another bird to Oahu.
The message would be duplicated and
triplicated by other birds until the
service was absolutely certain, and the
most reliable birds were picked out.
A message from Kauai to Honolulu
should be delivered in five hours or
less. The distance is about 100 miles,
and a fairly good bird should make it
in three hours. As the service was
perfected, messages would be sent
from Kauai directly to Hawaii, a dis-
tance of 250 miles, and only one-half
of the distance now covered by birds
in Europe.

The cost of the service is small. It
is believed that \$100 would buy all the
breeding birds required in the begin-
ning. Only the young birds are trained.
The breeding is so rapid, there
would soon be a surplus. Success
would depend upon the care and at-
tention paid to training. If done in
a slipshod fashion, it would fail. The
young birds should be taken out in
canoes or boats to a distance of five
miles at first and then released. The
distance would then be increased. The
most efficient would be retained and
the rest destroyed. One experienced
person could establish the service, and
after that, young women could attend
to it. All of the birds needed, would
not eat more than one horse. The
principle food is peas. The dove cores
would be inexpensive structures.

One bird can carry a sheet of tissue
paper the size of a letter sheet. This
is wrapped up in an aluminum tube
or goose-quill, and fastened to one of
the tail feathers.
The service should be carried on
by the Post Office Department. The
postmasters should take charge of the
stations. In the event of insurrection
or other trouble, this service would be
more reliable than the cable, as a
cable can be easily cut close to the
shore, or its connecting overhead wires
be destroyed. Birds, however, may
be started from various points out of
the range of guns.

MOURNING IN JAPAN.

Death of the Dowager Em-
peratrix at Tokio.

H. I. J. M.'s Consul General is in
receipt of a communication from the
Foreign Office, Tokio, containing the
information of the death of the Dow-
ager Empress of Japan. In conse-
quence of this bereavement the Con-
sul General has sent out the following
letter:

HONOLULU, H. I., Jan. 22, 1897.

Sir:—It is my painful duty to in-
form you that I received today from
H. I. J. M.'s Government telegraphic
information of the demise of Her Im-
perial Majesty, the Empress Dowager
Asako, which deeply lamented event
occurred on Monday evening, the 11th
inst., at the Imperial Palace, Tokio,
Japan.

In consequence of this sad informa-
tion the national flag will be hoisted
at half-mast at this Consulate General
for 15 days.

Lecture at Oahu College.

Mr. Jamie Wilder lectured at Oahu
College yesterday afternoon on Borneo
and its people. A very appreciative
audience listened to his lecture which
lasted for more than an hour. Besides
the faculty and students